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EXAMINER

YE, LIN

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2622

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/986,880

Applicant(s)

SHINOHARA ET AL.

Examiner

Lin Ye

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 May 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-70 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 18-62, 64-66 and 68-70 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17, 63 and 67 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 5/15/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive as to claims 1-17, 63 and 67.

For claim 1, the applicant argues that the judging circuit of Okada et al. U.S. Patent 6,226,086 and the judgment unit of claim 1 are completely different, because the judging circuit of Okada (10) judges of a camera moving amount (dx, dy) is larger than a predetermined threshold, while the judgment unit of claim 1 **judges if the pixel shift on the actual completed merged image has been performed correctly or not** (See Applicant's Remarks/Arguments, page 5, lines 15-20).

The examiner disagrees. The claim 1 is written broadly. The claim 1 does not require the judgment unit judges if the pixel shift **on the actual completed merged image has been performed correctly or not**. The claim 1 only need "a judgment unit which judges whether the pixel shift photography has been normally performed or not, **based on the image data for a plurality of images output before and after the displacement of said image sensing unit**". The Okada reference clearly discloses in Figures 4, 10 and 12, the image memory (31) for storing the image data A (e.g., image data A is considered as "image output before the displacement), image memory 32 for storing the image data B (e.g., image data B is considered as "image output after the displacement as shown in Figure 4). The moving amount is detected based on the amount of motion vector between the image data A and B by detecting unit 9 (see Col. 14, lines 50-67 and Col 15, lines 1-13). In Figure 13, when the

moving amount $dx > 1/10Px$ and $dy > 1/10Py$, the pixel shift photography has been judged as unnormal so that the image synthesizing circuit 6 have to perform an additional operation such as interpolating image data as correction for forming a high-resolution synthesized image (See Col. 15, lines 50-65).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-7, 9-13, 63 and 67 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okada et al. U.S. Patent 6,226,086 in view of the applicants' admitted prior art.

Referring to claim 1, the Okada reference discloses in Figures 4, 10 and 12, an image input unit capable of performing pixel shift photography, said image input unit comprising: a photographic optical system (optical series 2, See Col. 12, lines 42-43) which forms an image of a subject in a predetermined position; an image sensing unit (solid-state imaging element 5, see Col. 12, line 45) which generates image data corresponding to the image of the subject; a pixel shift mechanism (3 and 4, see Col. 12, line 44) which displaces a subject image by a predetermined amount relatively with respect to the image sensing unit (5) as shown in Figure 4 (See Col. 6, lines 38-67); a pixel shift mechanism control unit (control circuit 8)

which controls said pixel shift mechanism so as to displace the image of the subject by the predetermined amount (e.g., $X_r=1/2P_x$, $Y_r=1/2P_y$, see Col. 7, lines 31-35); an image combining unit (image synthesizing circuit 6, see col. 12, lines 57-67) which generates image data for one image (synthetic image) by combining the image data for a plurality of images output before (e.g. image A is the image before the displacement) and after (e.g., image B is the image after the displacement considered as final picture) the displacement; and a judgment unit (e.g., operation judging circuit 10, see Col. 13, lines 1-8) which judges whether the pixel shift photography has been normally performed or not, before and after the displacement as shown in Figures 4, 12 and 13 (e.g., the Figure 12 clearly shows the image memory 31 for storing the image data A, image memory 32 for storing the image data B. The moving amount is detected based on the amount of motion vector between the image data A and B by detecting unit 9, see Col. 14, lines 50-67 and Col 15, lines 1-13. In Figure 13, when the moving amount $dx > 1/10P_x$ and $dy > 1/10P_y$, the pixel shift photography has been judged as unnormal so that the image synthesizing circuit 6 have to perform an additional operation such as interpolating image data as correction for forming a high-resolution synthesized image, see Col. 15, lines 50-65). However, the Okada reference does not explicitly show the shift mechanism displacing the image-sensing unit instead of displacing the transparent planes 3a and 4a.

The applicants' admitted prior art teaches in Figure 27A-C, three typical examples for the conventional image shift mechanism, the Figure 27A shows a CCD shift method, the Figure 27B shows a LPF gradient method and the Figure 27c shows a lens shift method. The applicants' admitted prior art is evidence that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time to see

more advantages the image input device having more flexible methods to perform the pixel shift photography so that the desired image quality can be obtained easily (See applicants' specification, page 2, line 19 through page 3, line 20). For that reason, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the image input unit of Okada ('086) by providing the shift mechanism displacing the image-sensing unit for obtaining high quality image as taught by applicants' admitted prior art.

Referring to claim 2, the Okada reference discloses wherein said judgment unit (10) comprises: a pixel shift evaluation value calculation unit (motion vector calculator 33, see col. 14, lines 56-61) which calculates a pixel shift evaluation value for judging whether the pixel shift photography has been normally performed or not as shown in Figure 13, based on the image data for a plurality of images output before (e.g., image A) and after (e.g. image B) the displacement of said image sensing unit (See applicants' Figure 27A); and a pixel shift photography judgment unit (judgment circuit 10) which judges whether the pixel shift photography has been normally performed or not, based on the pixel shift evaluation value calculated by said pixel shift evaluation value calculation unit as shown in Figure 13.

Referring to claim 3, the Okada reference discloses wherein said pixel shift evaluation value calculation unit calculates an amount of shift between the image data for the plurality of images output before and after the displacement of said image sensing unit (e.g., amount motion vector between image A and image B, see Col. 4, lines 49-62), as the pixel shift evaluation value; and said pixel shift photography judgment unit judges whether the pixel shift photography has been performed normally, based on the amount of shift calculated by said pixel shift evaluation value calculation unit as shown in Figures 10 and 13.

Referring to claim 4, the Okada reference discloses wherein when calculating the amount of shift between the image data for the plurality of images, said pixel shift evaluation value calculation unit calculates each amount of shift (e.g., $X=X_r+dx$ and $Y=Y_r+dy$) for a plurality of areas of the image data as shown in Figure 4.

Referring to claim 5, the Okada reference discloses wherein said pixel shift photography judgment unit judges that the pixel shift photography has been performed normally when a part of or the whole of the amount of shift in the plurality of areas calculated by said pixel shift evaluation value calculation unit is within a predetermined range as shown in Figure 13 (e.g., whether or not the moving amount is great than a predetermined value, see Col. 15, lines 1-13).

Referring to claim 6, the Okada reference discloses wherein said pixel shift photography judgment unit judges that the pixel shift photography has not been performed normally when a part of or the whole of the amount of shift in the plurality of areas calculated by said pixel shift evaluation value calculation unit is out of the predetermined range (when the moving amount is great than a predetermined value, $dx>1/10P_x$, or $dy>1/10P_y$) and there is a predetermined relation in the amount of shift in the plurality of areas as shown in Figure 13.

Referring to claim 7, the Okada reference discloses wherein said pixel shift photography judgment unit judges that the pixel shift photography has been performed normally, but a part of the subject has moved (e.g., the image subject has moved by an unstable vibration as blurring), in the case where a part of or the whole of the amount of shift in the plurality of areas calculated by said pixel shift evaluation value calculation unit is out of the

predetermined range, but there is no predetermined relation in the amount of shift in the plurality of areas as shown in Figure 13, steps S33-S34.

Referring to claim 9, the Okada reference discloses wherein said pixel shift evaluation value calculation unit calculates the coincidence degree (by using point matching method is considered as calculating the coincidence degree for detecting amount of moving, see Col. 14, lines 51-62) for a target image data, based on an image data output by said image sensing unit before and after being displaced, as the pixel shift evaluation value; and said pixel shift photography judgment unit judges whether the pixel shift photography has been performed normally, based on the coincidence degree calculated by said pixel shift evaluation value calculation unit as shown in Figure 13.

Referring to claim 10, the Okada reference discloses wherein said pixel shift evaluation value calculation unit calculates the coincidence degree, respectively, for the plurality of areas (each pixels in the image plane) of the image data, at the time of calculating the coincidence degree as shown in Figures 18-20.

Referring to claim 11, the Okada reference discloses wherein said pixel shift photography judgment unit judges that the pixel shift photography has been performed normally when a part of or the whole of the coincidence degree (point matching) in the plurality of areas calculated by said pixel shift evaluation value calculation unit (9) is within a predetermined range ($1/10P_x$, or $1/10P_y$).

Referring to claim 12, the Okada reference discloses wherein said pixel shift photography judgment unit judges that the pixel shift photography has not been performed normally when a part of or the whole of the coincidence degree (point matching for calculating the amount

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of motion vectors) in the plurality of areas calculated by said pixel shift evaluation value calculation unit is out of the predetermined range, and there is a predetermined relation in the coincidence degree in the plurality of areas as shown in Figure 13.

Referring to claim 13, the Okada reference discloses wherein said pixel shift photography judgment unit judges that the pixel shift photography has been performed normally, but a part of the subject has moved (e.g., the image subject has been moved by an unstable vibration as blurring), in the case where a part of or the whole of the coincidence degree (point matching for calculating the amount of motion vectors) in the plurality of areas calculated by said pixel shift evaluation value calculation unit is out of the predetermined range, but there is no predetermined relation in the coincidence degree in the plurality of areas as shown in Figure 13, steps S33-S34.

Referring to claim 63, the Okada reference discloses all subject matter as discussed with respected same comments to claim 1.

Referring to claim 67, the Okada reference discloses all subject matter as discussed with respected same comments to claim 1.

4. Claims 8, 14 and 16-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okada et al. U.S. Patent 6,226,086 in view of the applicants' admitted prior art and Kondo et al. U.S. Patent 5,731,849.

Referring to claim 8, the Okada reference and applicants' admitted prior art disclose all subject matter as discussed with respected to claims 1-4, and the Okada reference discloses the judgment unit (10) judges whether the pixels shift photograph has been performed

normally, based on the amount of shift in the plurality of areas and the motion vector.

However, the Okada reference does not explicitly has a detail about the amount of the motion vectors related to the reliability evaluation data for indicating the reliability of each amount of shift in the plurality of areas.

The Kondo reference teaches in Figure 1, a motion vector detecting apparatus calculating the reliability of the motion vector which is detected in the plurality of areas and weighting process according to the reliability evaluation is executed to the movement vector when there is different motions inherent exist (See Col. 7, lines 53-67). The Kondo reference is evidence that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time to see more advantages the amount of the motion vectors related to the reliability evaluation data for indicating the reliability of each amount of shift in the plurality of areas so that the detection precision of the motion vector can be significantly improved and the vibration detection is optimized (See Col.8, lines 20-33). For that reason, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the image input unit of Okada ('086) by providing a reliability evaluation unit which calculates reliability data indicating the reliability of each amount of shift in the plurality of areas as taught by Kondo ('849).

Referring to claim 14, the Okada, applicants' admitted prior art and Kondo references disclose all subject matter as discussed with respected same comments to claims 8 and 10, and wherein said judgment unit comprises a reliability evaluation unit which calculates reliability data indicating the reliability of each coincidence degree in the plurality of areas calculated by said pixel shift evaluation value calculation unit; and said pixel shift photography judgment unit judges whether the pixel shift photography has been performed

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normally (e.g., depend on amount of moving), based on the coincidence degree in the plurality of areas and the reliability data as shown in Figures 13 and 18-20.

Referring to claim 16, the Okada, applicants' admitted prior art and Kondo disclose all subject matter as discussed with respected same comments to claim 8, and the Kondo reference discloses wherein said reliability evaluation unit calculates the reliability data based on the contrast of the image within the range of each of the calculation area (e.g., judging an effective area is set to the peak center and a map having a weight coefficient distribution according to position information which occupies in the areas of each of the blocks, See Col. 7, lines 25-30 and Col. 8, lines 5-15).

Referring to claim 17, the Okada and Kondo references disclose all subject matter as discussed with respected same comments to claims 14 and 16.

5. Claim 15 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okada et al. U.S. Patent 6,226,086 in view of the applicants' admitted prior art and Onuki U.S. Patent Publication 2002/0097324.

Referring to claim 15, the Okada reference and applicants' admitted prior art disclose all subject matter as discussed with respected to claim 1, except the Okada reference does not explicitly show an informing unit which informs of the judgment result of said pixel shift photography judgment unit.

The Onuki reference teaches in Figure 46, an image sensing apparatus, which performs pixel shifting operation and including an informing unit (display) which informs (warning message) of the judgment result of the pixel shift photography judgment unit (e.g., when the

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luring is large, a warning message is displayed when pixel shifting operation is determined, See page 29, paragraph [0054]). The Onuki reference is evidence that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time to see more advantages the image input unit including an informing unit which informs of the judgment result of said pixel shift photography judgment unit so that easily warning a user of an image not being obtained in desired resolution, or an alternative suggestion to be followed for improving resolution of the image and reducing the effect of movement of an object while performing pixel shifting (see page 3, lines 13-15 and [0031]). For that reason, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the image input unit of Okada ('086) by providing an informing unit which informs of the judgment result of the pixel shift photography judgment unit as taught by Onuki ('324).

Conclusion

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lin Ye whose telephone number is (571) 272-7372. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8:00AM-5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David L. Ometz can be reached on (571) 272-7593. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Lin Ye
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2622

August 1, 2006